

## **Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism**

### **Key Multilateral Workshops and Exercises**

ACTIVITY	KEY ACCOMPLISHMENTS	STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLE SUPPORTED	HOST NATION/DATE
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Plenary Meeting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Established GICNT as a voluntary partnership of nations dedicated to combating nuclear terrorism</li> <li>- Created Statement of Principles encompassing the core nuclear security goals partner nations agree to implement upon becoming partners of the GICNT</li> </ul>	-	<b>Morocco</b> October 2006
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Plenary Meeting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reviewed GICNT progress and developed initial Plan of Work</li> <li>- Developed outreach strategies to increase participation</li> </ul>	-	<b>Turkey</b> February 2007
<b>Seminar on the Promotion of Accession to the International Counter-Terrorism Conventions and Protocols</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Encouraged participating states to align domestic legislation with the 13 Counter-Terrorism Conventions and Protocols</li> <li>- Engaged participants on compliance with universal legal instruments against terrorism</li> </ul>	6,8	<b>Japan</b> March 2007
<b>Asia-Pacific Seminar on Combating Nuclear Terrorism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gathered experts in nuclear and radiological security to assess threat of nuclear/ radiological terrorism and promote information sharing on risk mitigation</li> <li>- Identified key regional nonproliferation assistance programs for collaboration</li> </ul>	1,2,3,4,7	<b>Australia</b> May 2007
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Plenary Meeting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Discussed key issues related to implementation gaps, planning/exercise scenarios, information sharing, and increasing public/private sector cooperation</li> </ul>	-	<b>Kazakhstan</b> June 2007

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<b>Global Initiative Law Enforcement Conference</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Examined law enforcement roles across the nuclear fuel cycle</li> <li>- Expert presentations and tabletop exercises addressed the full spectrum of nuclear activities from production of materials to theft, prosecution, and legislation</li> </ul>	7	<b>United States</b> June 2007
<b>Conference on Establishing a “Global Initiative Information Portal”</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proposed content and set up working group to create a secure online portal to facilitate intra-GICNT information sharing</li> </ul>	8	<b>United States (held in Germany)</b> August 2007
<b>Workshop on Anti-Nuclear Smuggling Assistance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analyzed gaps in anti-smuggling capabilities and presented proposed solutions to garner international support</li> <li>- Identified key steps to increase interaction between potential donors and recipients on anti-smuggling assistance</li> </ul>	1,2,3,6	<b>United Kingdom</b> September 2007
<b>Conference on Cooperation of Intelligence, Security and Law Enforcement Services in the Field of Detection, Prevention and Investigation of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gathered national intelligence, security, and law enforcement personnel to brief GICNT on strategies for detection, prevention, and investigation of nuclear terrorist incidents</li> </ul>	3,7	<b>Russia</b> September 2007
<b>Workshop on Production of Medical Isotope Molybdenum-99 Using LEU</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reviewed current and projected worldwide requirements for medical isotopes</li> <li>- Discussed technical and economic requirements of converting HEU to LEU in isotope production</li> </ul>	1,2	<b>Australia</b> December 2007
<b>Workshop on Implementation of the Code of Conduct and EU Directive on the Safety and Security of Highly Active Radioactive Sources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engaged participants on how to operate and maintain national register on high-activity sealed and orphan radioactive sources</li> </ul>	1,3	<b>Germany</b> December 2007

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<b>Radiological Search Procedures and Training Workshop</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Discussed processes used to search for radiological material</li> <li>- Identified training requirements for radiological search equipment</li> </ul>	4,7	<b>United States (held in China)</b> December 2007
<b>Emergency Response and Mitigation in Case of Malevolent Acts Involving the Use of Radioactive Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Examined readiness to respond to and mitigate the effects of a radiological terrorist incident</li> <li>- Identified roles and responsibilities of responders and explored avenues for international cooperation</li> </ul>	7	<b>Morocco</b> February 2008
<b>Development of a Global Nuclear Detection Architecture Guidelines Document</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Worked to develop model detection guidelines to serve as a component of an integrated defense-in-depth strategy</li> <li>- Emphasized potential to build on existing international publications</li> </ul>	3	<b>United States</b> March/April 2008
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Exercise Planning Group Meeting</b>	- Initiated meetings of exercise planners and policy developers to support and create exercise scenarios that enhance partner capability to combat nuclear terrorism	All	<b>France</b> April 2008
<b>Radiological Dispersion Device Reponse- Table Top Exercise (TTX)</b>	- Exercised hypothetical scenario involving theft of radiological material and corresponding trigger of device	All	<b>Spain</b> May 2008
<b>Global Information Portal Advisory Committee Meeting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inaugurated the Global Initiative Information Portal Advisory Committee</li> <li>- Proposed content and layout of the portal and guidelines for managing the site</li> </ul>	8	<b>Estonia</b> June 2008
<b>“Atom Anti-Terror 2008” Exercises</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Exercised search and neutralization response to a hypothetical terrorist group aiming to seize nuclear materials</li> <li>- Practiced direct attack on facility seized by terrorists and rescue of hostages</li> </ul>	2,7	<b>Kazakhstan</b> June 2008

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<b>Securing Radioactive Sources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analyzed systems for physical protection and accounting of high-risk radioactive sources</li> <li>- Discussed implementation of IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources</li> </ul>	1,2,3	<b>Canada</b> June 2008
<b>4<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthened partner commitments to detection, forensics, denial of safe haven and financing to terrorist organizations, and deterrence of terrorist intentions to acquire and use nuclear devices</li> <li>- Committed to increase involvement of local governments and private sector supporters in activities and broaden regional outreach</li> </ul>	-	<b>Spain</b> June 2008
<b>Strengthening MC&amp;A and Physical Protection Measures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Determined best practices for material control and accounting</li> <li>- Proposed establishing technical working group on “insider” threats</li> </ul>	3	<b>United States</b> July 2008
<b>Workshop on the Best Practices to Ensure Security of Nuclear Materials</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analyzed best practices to ensure security of nuclear materials within the framework of the International Center on Uranium Enrichment</li> </ul>	1	<b>Russia</b> August 2008
<b>Conference on Legal Issues Related to Combating Trafficking of Materials for Development of Nuclear/Radiological Devices</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Discussed successful legal frameworks that address illicit trafficking</li> <li>- Identified ways to improve existing regulations</li> </ul>	6	<b>United States (held in Germany)</b> September 2008
<b>“Design Basis Threat” Seminar</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Briefing on combining private and public sector contributions to material control, accounting, and physical security systems</li> </ul>	All	<b>Kazakhstan</b> September 2008
<b>Radiological Dispersion Device Reponse - Field Training Exercise (FTX)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Demonstrated how partners can identify, prepare for, and respond to an attack involving a radiological dispersion device</li> </ul>	All	<b>Spain</b> October 2008

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<b>Engagement of Scientists, Engineers, and Technicians Working With Nuclear Materials</b>	- Promoted awareness of the threat of nuclear terrorism to technical experts from government, industry, professional institutions, and academia	1,2,8	<b>United Kingdom</b> October 2008
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Exercise Planning Group Meeting</b>	- Identified strategies for development and execution of training events, workshops, tabletops, and field exercises - Introduced theme-based approach to exercise planning	All	<b>United States</b> November 2008
<b>Workshop on Research and Development of New Means of Detection of Nuclear Materials and Radioactive Substances</b>	- Convened first responders, police, customs officials, equipment manufacturers, and representatives from research and technology programs to brief participants on the European Union's detection approaches	3	<b>France</b> December 2008
<b>Workshop on Detecting and Responding to Illicit Transport and Trafficking of Nuclear and Radioactive Materials</b>	- Utilized three technical meetings and a plenary session to evaluate progress on detection and response capabilities	3	<b>Republic of Korea</b> April 2009
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Exercise Planning Group Meeting</b>	- Discussed transition from Exercise Planning Group to Activity Coordination Group - Introduced new framework for planning and conducting workshops and exercises	All	<b>Republic of Korea</b> April 2009
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Model Guidelines Document Workshop</b>	- Finalized production of the Model Guidelines Document for Nuclear Detection Architectures	3	<b>United States (held in Germany)</b> April 2009
<b>Workshop for Pacific Island Countries on Security and Safety of Radiological Sources</b>	- Discussed control and life-cycle management of radioactive sources and practical source security issues in the Pacific - Identified possible national and regional follow-up responses	1,2,3	<b>New Zealand (held in Vanuatu)</b> April 2009

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<b>Discussion Exercise (DISCEX) “Blue Glow” on Securing Radiological Material</b>	- Utilized scenarios involving radioactive materials to evaluate improvements in technical detection measures and identify opportunities for information sharing with international actors and assistance networks	3,6,8	<b>Australia</b> May 2009
<b>Prevention of Illicit Trafficking of Nuclear/Radioactive Materials Seminar</b>	- Identified the national infrastructure (customs forces, police, ports, airports, etc.) required to prevent illicit trafficking	3	<b>Morocco</b> June 2009
<b>5<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting</b>	- Gathered 55 partner nations and three official observers (IAEA, EU, and INTERPOL) to evaluate GICNT progress and identify future goals. - Began discussion on revised Terms of Reference document	-	<b>Netherlands</b> June 2009
<b>Exercise COBALT on Information Sharing</b>	- Exercised scenario in which players received information about a coordinated international terrorist effort involving radiological/nuclear material and identified gaps in current arrangements for joint threat assessments	8	<b>Netherlands</b> November 2009
<b>4<sup>th</sup> Exercise Planning Group Meeting</b>	- Discussed joint U.S.-Russian proposal to revise the GICNT Terms of Reference (TOR) - Partner feedback was incorporated into a revised proposal in preparation for vote at 2010 Plenary Meeting	-	<b>Hungary</b> January 2010
<b>Advanced Detection Symposium</b>	- Identified innovative technologies for stand-off detection of fissile material - Discussed active detection, passive detection, secondary signatures, modeling and simulation, and operational training, demonstrations, and exercises	3	<b>United States/UK (held in UK)</b> March 2010
<b>Nuclear Detection Architecture Workshop</b>	- Determined key elements of nuclear detection architectures like risk assessment, performance evaluation, and law enforcement capacities	3	<b>United States (held in Germany)</b> March 2010